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## FOLK NEED BIBLE IN CITY SCHOOLS

(Continued From First Page.)

way of morals tacked on to nursery tales—awful examples and the like—but as part of the history of a great people, as part of the spiritual biography—the inner experience—of the world's greatest men who faced the same kind of problems, were called to the same kind of tasks, were exposed to the same temptations, and won the same sort of moral victories as ourselves.

**Nation's Welfare Demands.** "But I will go further and say that the welfare of the nation demands that its children receive religious and not merely moral instruction. Any position short of that seems to me to surrender the case for religion is not supremely necessary. It is not necessary at all. There can be no real moral instruction that is not at the same time religious; for the very nature of morality makes it the handmaid of religion."

"Furthermore, our national stability and well-being depends ultimately on the preservation of Christian ideals—I do not say Christian dogmatic teaching—in our private and public life. If we are to stem the tide of lawlessness which, whether in the dynamiting trades-unionist or the wash-salesman of high finance, whether in the pick-pocket or the tax-dodger, the vote-buyer in broadcloth or the vote-seller in fustian, is sapping the vitality of our democracy, we must hold fast to that conception of law—basic in English and American jurisprudence—which views it as the will of God Himself progressively adapted to the circumstances of men and nations, and we find that nowhere else so clearly taught as in the Bible. If we are to deal with the divorce evil, which is menacing the institution of the family as the corner-stone of civilization, we must hark back to Bible teachings in the premises. If we are ever to be delivered from the maddening lust of gold and the cruel pressure of a civilization that seems at times to be growing more materialistic and Godless every year—we must renew our spiritual youth at the fountainhead of inspiration; we must guarantee to our children and our children's children instruction in that book whose doctrine of success, of profit and loss, is: 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'"

"Or, consider again, that by excluding the Bible from the schools we are depriving many of the children of our land of instruction in one of the most beautiful and inspiring literatures of all time. Merely as a literature, the Bible is a book by which scholars everywhere are recognizing this, and no literary discipline to-day can be regarded as complete that does not include a course in the literary study of the Bible. In the Bible you find supreme examples of almost every form of literature. Here are history, biography and philosophy, epic, lyric and dramatic poetry, logic and passion, humor and pathos, proverbial and spiritual insight."

**Takes Up Objections.** "Surely, then, in excluding the Bible from our public schools we are cutting ourselves off from the educational value of one of the most wonderful literatures in all the world."

"And now, let us consider together very briefly one or two of the objections that are being urged against this decision of the School Board."

"In the first place, it is urged that their action is a breach of the principle of religious liberty. To use the Bible in the school, it is said, will open the way to sectarian influences, and thus do violence to the American principle of the non-interference of church with state. But this argument is based on a misunderstanding. To read the Bible in the schools is not to teach it. It would indeed be a blow

## SUFFRAGETTES PREPARING FOR LONG "HIKE"



Some of the suffragettes who will start in the march to Washington, with the costumes they will wear on the "hike." MISS ELIZABETH FREEMAN, London suffragette, who served thirty days in an English prison, and who was arrested in New York for her activity in the garment strike.

at the religious liberty were Catholics, Jews, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc., compelled to send their children to schools where doctrines contrary to their belief were taught. But there will be no compulsion exercised by the teacher or the pupil to interpret in a particular way the doctrines of the Bible. The thing gained by the reading—not the interpretation—of the Bible, will be the religious atmosphere and appeal in its broadest sense; the thing lost, at most, can be only a literalistic and technical interpretation of the principle of religious liberty."

"Then, again, they tell us that religious teaching is best given by the home and church. No one denies it. We every home a place where God's word is studied and were every child a member of some Sunday school, the demand for the use of the Bible in the schools would lose much of its force. But such is notoriously not the case. There are countless homes here in Richmond where a Bible is never opened; there are multitudes of children who either do not attend Sunday school at all or attend so irregularly that they reap little or no benefit from it."

**Calls Position Narrow.** "Then, again, it is argued that because certain American citizens are secularists or atheists that, therefore, no book of religion ought to be so much as read in the public schools. The narrowness of such a position is self-evident. In the first place such an argument would rule out of use in the schools a very large part of the secular literature that is now part of every school curriculum. There is very little of the best modern literature that is not saturated, consciously or unconsciously, with the religious spirit and if the name of God be objectionable, let us rule out Wordsworth, Tennyson and Emerson and Carlyle as well as Moses and the prophets. If the second place, the argument for personal liberty cuts both ways. We have the right to say to the secularist, 'If I may not dictate to you that your child shall learn about God and heaven, neither shall you dictate to me that my boy shall not learn about them.'"

"Ultimately, my friends, the whole matter resolves itself into a question of the higher patriotism. There is an old maxim of Roman law which has become incorporated into English and American jurisprudence—salus populi suprema est lex—the safety of the people is the supreme law. Judged by that standard, the Bible is the one essential book which we as a nation must never cease to reverence and love."

## Odds and Ends From the Wire

## OPENING DOOR SPRINGS TRAP.

**Dynamite and Flames Set Off by Enemies of Undertaker.** Shenandoah, Pa., February 2.—When Undertaker William Snyder opened his stable door, wire attached to it set off an explosion of dynamite and discharged an inflammable liquid from a bottle. Snyder has enemies who recently hacked several of his carriages and harnesses.

**Lebanon Chicken Still Sizzles on Reaching Frederickburg.** Harrisburg, Pa., February 2.—Chicken potpie was sent by parcel post between Lebanon and Frederickburg yesterday. It was mailed steaming hot in a two-quart glass jar, securely packed in a box and surrounded by sand. The package was mailed at noon at Lebanon and arrived at Frederickburg at 2:30, the contents being hot enough to eat.

**MOTHER'S CAKES BY MAIL.** Parcel Post Silences Hubby's Comparison of Doughnuts. New Britain, Conn., February 2.—In doughnuts by parcel post Mrs. William C. Merkle, of this city, finds the solution of the one difficulty that marred her marital happiness. Mr. Merkle is very fond of old-fashioned doughnuts. He was brought up on them, and married life had not changed his appetite. Hubby's constant complaint for several years since their wedding day has been: "These doughnuts are fair, but they are not like mother used to make."

Now Mrs. Merkle receives a dozen home-made doughnuts every other day from Mrs. Merkle, Sr., who lives in Waterbury, thirty-five miles from here, and the Merkle's are blessed Postmaster-General Hitchcock and his parcel post.

**WOMAN WINS ONE DOLLAR DAMAGES.** Long Pending Dispute Over a Missionary Fund Ends. Kansas City, Kan., February 2.—A jury in the Federal court returned a verdict in the case of Mrs. Carrie E. Cope, of Topeka, granting her \$1 damages against Bishop David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, but declining to award her more than \$1 damages from Mrs. George O. Robinson, of Detroit. Mrs. Cope sued each defendant for \$2,000 for an alleged libel that grew out of a famous Kansas church controversy.

**JAILED FOR DEIVING COURT.** Man and Wife Imprisoned When They Refuse to Sign Deed. Hagerstown, Md., February 2.—Harvey R. Brewer, a prominent Washington County farmer, and his wife, were adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Keedy for refusing to sign a deed.

**Find a Pin in His Appendix.** John Kennedy was operated on at the State Hospital, Pa., February 2.—When young Kennedy, a student of the University of Virginia, was operated on for a pin in his appendix, some time ago he accidentally swallowed it. Surgeons say it is a rare case, and he may die.

**RECKLESS DRIVING AROUND CORNERS WILL BE STOPPED.** Orders have been issued by Chief of Police Werner to all members of his department to give close attention to the speeding of motor-vehicles around corners and across intersections, and to have all persons guilty of that offense summoned to police court. Numerous complaints of this traffic ordinance violation have lately been made at Police Headquarters by citizens, many of whom have declared they had narrow escapes from injury through the recklessness of some driver.

**REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF FAKE MAGAZINE SOLICITOR.** At the request of the Philadelphia department, the Richmond police are looking for P. W. Hurst, a white youth, about nineteen years old, for whose arrest a reward of \$25 has been offered by the Curtis Publishing Company, of that city. Hurst, who claims to be a Canadian, is said to be offering subscriptions to two magazines.

**STRIKERS ARE DOING MISSIONARY WORK.** They Hope to Draw All Mills of Steel Corporation Into Labor War. Pittsburgh, February 2.—Except for missionary work on the part of the strikers in an effort to strengthen ranks there were few developments today in the steel strike at Rankin and Braddock boroughs, the scene last week of meetings were held, but there was no disorder.

Prominent labor leaders addressed the strikers during the afternoon, urging the men already on strike—about 2,000—to stand firm against the officials of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and to use their influence to gain recruits from all the mills of the corporation in the Pittsburgh district. The net result of the meetings was the volunteering of 200 men to do picket duty at the works of Rankin, Braddock, Edgar Thomson, Duquesne, Homestead and Carrie furnaces.

It was announced that the United Mine Workers of America, in response to a telegram, had promised \$200,000 to the strikers, and that the necessary to win the strike.

Although there are but 200 men on strike now, about the trouble spread, as advocated by labor leaders, upwards of 20,000 men in the Pittsburgh district will become involved.

In the event the strike is carried to mills of the corporation outside of this city over 200 actual steel workers would become involved. The mills here, it is said, are of themselves organized. How many men will eventually obey the strike order is not known. An attempt is to be made to-morrow to resume operations at the Rankin and Braddock mills, where the strike started, and operation has been taken to avoid disorder.

Fifty organizers of the United Mine Workers of America will arrive here to-morrow to assist the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, T. H. Flynn, a national organizer of the latter body, stated to-night that the fight is to be carried to all mills of the Steel Corporations within the next week.

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Magazine Features for February 9th

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The Illustrated Sunday  
Magazine of

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Dispatch

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## ANNUAL DEDICATED TO WOODROW WILSON

President-Elect Accepts Honor  
Proffered by Corks and  
Curled Editors.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Charlottesville, Va., February 2.—Corks and Curled, the annual published by the students of the University of Virginia, will be dedicated to Woodrow Wilson. Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., editor-in-chief of the annual, has received the President-elect's acceptance of the dedication.

Governor Wilson entered the law department of the University of Virginia in the last week of September, 1878, and remained until the early spring of 1881, when he was forced to resign from the university by a severe attack of indigestion. During his stay at Virginia he was interested in all university activities—athletics, debating, journalism and fellowship. He took an active part in forensic work, and was early regarded as one of the best speakers in the Jefferson Literary Society. In the contest for the medals offered by his society, Mr. Wilson won second place, and consequently the orator's medal. The debater's medal, which represented the first place, went to William Cabell Bruce, now a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore. Third

honors were given to Junius Horner, who is now one of the leading Episcopal Bishops of the South. Wilson was a member of the University Glee Club, which was then under the leadership of Duncan Emmet, now a famous physician of New York City. During Wilson's student days at Princeton fraternities were tabooed by the authorities. Soon after his arrival at the University of Virginia he was initiated into the Phi Kappa Psi.

The five class presidents at the University of Virginia have called a general election for next Saturday, when the officers for the class of 1913 will be chosen. The polls will be open from 3 to 6 P. M. The presidents have

found it advisable to depart from the old scheme of committee election, believing that a general election, with the political interest that it will awaken, will result in a more highly developed class spirit.

L. E. Weitzel, of Richmond, gave the fourth organ recital of the midwinter series in Cabell Hall this afternoon before a large audience.

Extensive improvements are being made on the esplanades of the rotunda. The cement is being broken up and removed. In its place will be put down an asbestos preparation, over which will be laid a material known as mastic roofing.

The February College Hour will be held Tuesday afternoon in Cabell Hall. The principal address will be by Dr. William A. Lambeth. He will speak on "The School of Athens." There will also be a short address by O. W. Underwood, Jr., editor-in-chief of "Corks and Curled."

**QUESTION OF CONTROL COMING UP IN SENATE**

**Whole Problem of Water Power Will Be Threshed Out This Week.**

Washington, February 2.—The whole question of Federal control of water powers and power sites, upon which conservation forces have centered much of their fight during the last few years, is to be brought before the Senate this week, when efforts will be made to pass the first bill establishing the government's right to license, control and tax a water power constructed in a navigable river.

While the bill in question involves only the rights of a power company at Windsor Mills, Conn., the controversy over the measure has become so keen that conservation forces are lining up behind it, and will endeavor to force its passage through the Senate.

President Roosevelt, near the end of his term, vetoed two bills which did not contain this recognition of Federal control, and the pending measure is the first in which such a provision has been incorporated.

Senator Borah and other Western Senators are preparing to offer amendments affecting the entire subject of Federal supervision over power sites and water powers. The Western Senators propose to use the Connecticut river bill as a method of securing desired changes in the conservation laws, which will permit free use of Western water power resources.

While the bill now before the Senate received the endorsement of the Senate Committee on Commerce, a majority of that committee, headed by Senators Rankin and Nelson, have since signed a report protesting against the principle of giving the government control over water power. Their opposition centers on the argument of "States rights" and the contention that the Federal govern-

ment "has no moral or legal ground to demand compensation in any form." President Taft's administration and Secretary of War Stimson are behind the idea of Federal control as now embodied in the bill.

Both houses of Congress face a critical situation as to appropriation bills and important pending legislation. Only twenty-three working days of the session remain, and ten of the great appropriation bills involving expenditures of nearly \$1,000,000,000, have not yet passed the House.

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